The Clipper Ship Highfiyer.

NEWBURYFORT, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853. The new clipper-ship Highflyer left here this corning in tow of the steamer R. B. Forbes for New-York. The Hightiyer is a three-decker, 1,300 tuns, and is owned by David Ogden and others of New-York.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1833. A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Davis reported a bill amending the exist-

ing laws for granting registers to yachts, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back all the unfinished business and the Committee was discharged from the same.

Several reports were made. Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Army bill Several Senators endeavored to get up par-

Several motions were made and allowed by Mr Usperwood said that as soon as the

Army bill was disposed of, he would move to take up Bennett's Land bill. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. The Army Appropriation of the Committee on Roads and Canals moved to add additional sections appropriating \$150,000 for a survey and exploration of the routes to the Pacine by U. S. Engineers, with a view the routes to the racine by t. S. Fogues of the to the selection of the best route for a railroad to the Pacific, the said survey to be laid before Congress as completed, with such estimates and proposals or constructing that road as may be laid before them.

Mr. Chase supported the amendment as the hest and most practicable proceeding to have speedily and estisfactorily a railroad authorized and constructed

Mr. HUNTER opposed this species of legisla-Int. HONTER Opposed this species of legislation, this putting upon the appropriation bills all kinds of disputed and controverted propositions. It was empelling the minority, at a time when no discussion sudd be find, to subsuit to matters which they deemed anconstitutional, or of doubtful expediency, or to defeat the appropriations. It was unjust also to the House to compel it at a late hour of the session to vote on it, without dobate, or time for consideration on such consecution.

Mr. BUTLER agreed with all which had fallen Mr. HUTLER agreed with all which had fallen from the Senator from Virginia. He objected to proceeding in this way of putting everything on the Appropriation bills, under the impression that they would carry everything. Such a principle once established, would make this Government a mere despotism in the hands of a naked majority in Congress. Under it the hands of a naked majority in Congress. Under it the hands of a naked majority in Congress. Under it the hands of a naked majority new, but the principle when established might be reafter work differently. The guillothe was made by one who was destined to become its victim.

Mr. Bell, said, the Senator from Ohlo was

e of those who, a few days since, could not vote one liar for the construction of a National Railroad ller for the construction of a National Railroad rough any part of a State, yet he can now move an apprepriation of \$150,000 to be expended in a survey of the very road in the States. Let this amendment be don't do and the power of the Government to expend its money within the States will be fully established. There is no difference between the expenditure by Government for a survey of a road and the construction of the great He was in favor of the amendment, and or road. He was in favor of the amendment, and ould vote for it. If it were adopted he hoped no ob-tion would hereafter be made to the power of the overnment to expend its money to construct the road ithin a State.

Mr. BUTLER said he knew very well that this as the entering wedge of this great scheme of a Rall-ad. He did not believe any such power existed in Con-cas. Sooner than concent to give up this whole Govern-ent to the control of an irresponsible majority in Con-cas by the exercise of this unconstitutional course of gislation, he would not hesitate to take the responsi-lity of bringing the Government to a stop by voting exist the appropriation bills.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment appropristing, in addition to the sum for the survey, sitemate section of land for six miles on each s such route as may be selected for such road, to actua actilers, free of charge, the remaining alternate sec-tions to be held by the Government as an investment for the construction of said road—and appropriating in addition, a blank sum to sid in constructing said road. dition, a blank sum to sid in constructing said road.

Mr. Mason raised a point of order, that nei-

er amendment was in order.

The Chair said the one moved by the Sen stor from Ohio was in order, it being decided on by

Mr. Butler asked if the subject matter of the amendment had ever been referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals Mr. CHASE said it had.

Mr. Chase said it had.

Mr. Mason then opposed the amendment.

He had heped that this subject of a Raliroad to the Pacific had been crushed a few days ago, not by the misority, but by the internecine war carried on by the mority. The bill had been defeated by the quarrel among its friends. He desired to defeat this amendment, and allow the people twelve months to consider whether they are willing that Congress shall vote their money to be administered by evergrown and evershadowing corporations. He agreed with the Senator from Temessee, that there was no distinction between expending the money of the Government in internal improvements in the States and in the making of surveys for the same.

Mr. ROBLEND called attention to the singular Mr. Borland called attention to the singular

Mr. Borliand called attention to the singular position of the opponents of the Pacific Railroad. When a bill is before the Senate to construct that road they oppose it because there has been no survey, and there is no information as to the practicability of constructing such a road,—and now they oppose the proposition to make that survey and obtain that information. make that survey and obtain that information.

Mr. Hale called upon the friends of the bill

not to allow the opponents to divide and defeat them.

Mr. Walken appealed from the decision of
the Chair ruling his amendment out of order. After a long debate the decision of the Chair

Mr. Walker then renewed his amendment Mr. Walker then renewed his amendment in a modified form, appropriating \$150,000 for a survey by the United States. Engineer, who shall select, locate and mark the most practicable route for a rativoid cenceting the valley of the Mississippi River and the Eastern limits of California. The President of the United States to select whichever route may be best, and as soon as practicable after the said road shall have been located, there shall be surveyed six townships wide of the public lands on each side of said road, throughout its whole extent, every alternate section of which shall the public lands on each side of said road, throughout its whole extent, every alternate section of which shall be granted to each person who is the head of a family, who shall settle upon and cultivate the same; and the remaining alternate sections shall be held and disposed of by the United States for the ultimate construction of each code.

Mr. Chask raised the question whether the

The CHAIR decided it was.

Mr. Chase appealed. The appeal was debated and the Chair sus-

tsined—Yess 25, Nays 10.

Mr. Adams said the amendment embraced the principles of the Homestead bill, and read a speech in opposition to that bill, and in favor of a graduation of the price of Public Lands.

Mr. Charles followed in opposition to the Homestead bill; he ridiculed the idea of such a bill en ceursging Agriculture. No one who would be entitled to receive a farm under that bill would be likely to know much about agriculture. Their knowledge of Rye as Corn would be confined to the quality of the Whisky di

Mr. Dopon (Iowa) defended the Homestead

Mr. Hale followed, taking the same view. Mr. BUTLER replied in an animated manner. nd denounced the injustice of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Rusk said that the Senator's indignation

was thrown away. There was nothing like the Home-stead bill in this proposition.

Mr. BUTLER said he had been replying to the abominable doctrines which had been advanced in

It being 4 o'clock, the bill was postponed. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Post Office Department, with a statement of the centracts for carrying the mails to California. Re-

Mr. Charleton presented the credentials of Mr. Toombs, Senator elect from Georgia, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Senate then went into Executive session

for half an bour. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up and passed the Scuate bill regulating the terms of the U.S. Dietrict Court for

The consideration of the bill establishing re-

ciprocal trade with the British North American Prov-inces, on certain conditions, was resumed.

Mr. Townshend concluded his remarks from

yesterday in favor of the bill, showing the importance of obtaining the free savigation of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Steart said the bill, to be effective.

Mr. STEART said the bill, to be effective, must be passed during this Congress, and therefore he regarded it as exceedingly important that the question he taken to day. If it shall not be now taken, the bill cannot come up again till next Tharsday, when it will be too late to secure the definite action of the Senare. He would only say the bill generally ambraced the settlement of the Fishery question, which concerns the interest of the entire country, and likewise the navigation of the St. Lawrence, also of vast importance—and it adjusts the terms on which trade shall be transacted by tween the United States and the British Provinces. That the bill could be framed to suit all parties could hardly be expected. For the purpose of bringing the Bruse to a direct vote, he moved the previous cuestion.

Mr. Oar moved to lay the bill on the table. Decided in the negative: Yeas 63, Nays 111.

Decided in the negative: Yeas 63, Nays 111.

The demand for the previous question was seconded—pending which the House west into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Prieurs offered an amendmen,", approprinting \$50,000 to enable the Provident of the United States to open negotiations for extinguishing the title of the Indians within the proposed Territory of Nebr. wka. Adonted

Mr. Gestry offered an amendment to the effect that, if any officer charged with the payment of the money appropriated by this or any other act, shall pay to any clerk or employs of Government less than the law allows, and shall require such clerk or employé to give a voucher for an amount greater than received, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction, shall be fined double the sum retained, and impriscued for the torm of two years, and may be prosecuted in any Court having jurisdiction of the offense. He said he knew of a Clerk in one of the Departments who was appointed to office under circumstances like these. His father, who had been a merchant obtained a little clerkship of \$1,000 siter he became insolvent. He died, leaving his family in an indigent condition, and sympathy was so strong for this family that the head of the Department was compelled to appoint the son of the decessed, a boy of 15 years, who wrote a fine hand, and is a good clerk. On him the appoint of the son of the deceased, a boy of 16 years, who wrote a fine hand, and is a good clerk. On him the support of the family devolved. He was put in office with the understanding that he should receipt monthly as if he received \$1,000 per annum, while \$300 of that amount was transferred to some favorite in the Department. He (Gentry) when he heard of this, protested against the outrageous and iniquitous proceeding, and called the attention of the head of the Department to it, who said it was according to precedent. Now if money can be taken from one clerk, it can from all, and be transferred to other peckets, it was precisely one of those political crimes for which impeachment is the only remedy. The head of the Department had written him a long letter on the subject.

Numerous Voices-" Name him." "Who is

Mr. GENTRY replied "The Secretary of the Mr. GENTRY replied." The Secretary of the Inierior," and he repeated, it as the duty of the House to prevent such an Executive abuse as this. During the whole of the time he had been a Member of Congress, a majority of the Heads of Departments had been subjects of impeachment. If the House performed its duty, it would held to a proper accountability those officers who are sworn to administer the law, and not make it suit their own caprices. The House is called on to meet the accountability of the Constitution, and teach Executive officers of the Government that they are repossible to this popular branch of Government, and ponsible to this popular branch of Government, and said the greatest service the House can perform, will be

impeach one or more of them.

Cries of "Good," "Good," and much excite-

Mr. BAYLY (Va.) said he knew nothing of the circumstances which had been referred to by the gen-tleman, and of course could not speak with respect to them, but as the gentleman had referred to the Secrethem, not as the gentous has a reverse to be occur, not as the support of the form of the first sity together. Without consulting the Secretary, Mr. Bayly said that if there was anything in the official con-duct of the Secretary a fair subject of investigation, he was ready for it at any time.

Mr. GENTRY, interrupting, said be did not Mr. Gentray, interrupting, said he did not make the remark more against the Secretary of the Integior than against any other. He had communicated to the gentleman through his Chief Clerk. The abuse not having been corrected, he, during the last session, again interfered in the matter, and learned through him that quite a number of precedents for this abuse exist. He repeated he was not making an onslaught against the Secretary of the Interior particularly, but against all who includes it the abuses. the abuses. Mr. BAYLY resumed. As to the other heads

of Departments, I have nothing to say, because they not come from Virvinis—[laughter.] But I do s so far as the Secretary of the Interior is concerned, a for the reason that he is a Virginian, if there be cause o

Impeachment, I demand it.

Mr. Gentrey—For the gratification of my friend I must be considered a Virginian in the second degree myself. I am for Virginia when Old Virginia is right, and against her when she is wrong. And I would state that the messenger who received \$300 of the young Clerk's salary, is also a Virginian. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bavty—If the case deserves impeachment, the gentlemen should bring it forward.

Mr. Gentar-I give the gentleman my opinion that it deserves an impeachment. (Sensation.)

Mr. STANLY-I am not a Virginian in the first Mr. STANLY—I am not a Virginian in the first or second degree; I would rather be a little further oft. But so far as the Secretary of the Interior is concerned, he is a gentleman of public and private worth. I understood the gentleman to say that such abuses have existed under different administrations. If that is so, we have somebody to impeach besides the Secretary of the Interior. I think it is unfortunate that the gentleman from Tempescoe has not before called the attention.

man from Tennessee has not before called the attention of the House to this case, and that he has put it off until Mr. GENTRY-I had no idea of making a formal effort to impeach. There, however, can be no con troversy of the facts. They are stated in the letter of the Secretary.

cen produced.

Mr. Gentry-It is true, literally.

Mr. Stanly-The gentleman had the letter last session, and now, when Congress is about to ex-pire, an imputation is thrown on the character of an henorable man, without an opportunity of examining

Mr. STANLY-Then the letter ought to have

Mr. GENTRY-I don't question his honor. It is a question of Executive abuse, and political pro-

Mr. STANLY-We differ widely. I have only to my if the abuse existed—
Mr. Gantay-It is a crime. Mr. STANLY-A crime committed by the Sec.

retary of the laterior, whom the gentiemen says is an honorable man. I sat in Congress with Mr. Stuart, and know what all honorable men said of him. There was not a more honorable man on this side of Heaven. He had offended Whigs by appointing Democrats. Some of the Virginia Mr. STANLY-Not all.

characters are very bright. I am willing to do justice to Virginians, even of the first families, if they are not eternally boasting of it; and who work out their own way, and do not rest under the thraidom of illustriou

Mr. GENTRY-I don't wish to be understood as seeking to invoke unjust prejudice against Virginians. I giory in her fame. I disdain to make such an invocation to vulgar prejudice against that illustrious Commonwealth.

Mr. STANLY-If you have not so designed against the Commonwealth of Washington, how is it that this morning you endeavor to stab the reputation of the of her most distinguished sons?

Mr. Gentry-If the truth stabs, let it stab.

Mr. STANLY-The gentleman says, " If it is Mr. GENTRY-It is true.

Mr. STANLY-Then the gentleman should come forward with his proof.

Mr. GENTRY-Though I do not believe the Secretary was actuated by bad mouves, it is the duty of the House to let him know that he has not acted right. Mr. Stanly-I believe, although I do not

mow, that the boy who was put in, not being able to ischarge the requisite amount of labor, had to be eleped from snother quarter.

Mr. GENTRY-No: I learn that no other per-

son was put at his deck. Not the sword of Damocles but that of removal was hung over his head. but that of removal was hung over his head.

Mr. LETCHER mentioned a case that had been brought to his knowledge. It was, that a clerk employed in the Census Bureau should pay \$500 of his salary to a lady in Pennsylvania, the sister-in-law of the Superintender:

Mr. Gentry exclaimed-" God Almighty!"

[Laughter.]
Mr. LETCHER resumed—He requested the Mr. LETCHER resulted—The research was a said he would do so. He went there this morning and told him it was wrong and should be stopped. He was informed there was precedent for it—where a clerk was appointed who had a mother and sister, and the appoint. appointed who had a mother and sister, and the appointment was made on the condition that a portion of his salary should go to their support. If charges are made against the Secretary of the interior, he asked that he have the common benefit of hearing the charges and replying to them. He asked that the Secretary have strict, stern justice, and nothing more nor less.

Mr. Letcher then read several letters bearing on the case to which he had referred, including one from the Superintendent of the Census in his own behalf, as having done nothing wrong, and sworn to before a magistrate.

Mr. Genray asked, is it within the province of the Superintendent to raise and fix salaries, where the laws do not fix them?

Mr. Letcher—"One at a time, gentlemen."

and then finished reading the letters, in one of which
Mr. Kennedy says he never received anything valuable
from any clerk.
Mr. Gentry disclaimed assailing and bring-

ing charges against the Secretary of the Interior. He had no hostility or political malignity toward him. He was glad when Mr. Stuart went into the Cabinet. But he learned that such proceedings as these to which he referred were common, and created a necessity for legislation and created a necessity for legislation.

Mr. Ashe felt constrained to say, a week or to days ago, when the very same charge was mide sgainst the Superintendent of the Census, he came to him with a resolution, drawn up by kinsest, demanding and courfling investigation, and wishing it to be offered. He thought if proper that this statement should be made to the House. In order to show that the Superintendent has no disposition to screen himself from the charge of official prisonauct. seenduck

Mr. Toomss-If the charges are true, it is a art. 1003.85—It is the charges are true, it is crime inconsistent with know and honesty, and ought to be inquired into. You find under the fallacious policy, the pretence of raising salaries because of the increased price of provisions—that offices are farmed out all over the country. You find that you get the service for half of the money. You take the office of a deat ell ever the country. You find that onices are farmed out all ever the country. You find that you get the service for half of the money. You take the office of a dead man, and get somebody to till it for half the salary. If people were taken at fair wages to do the work, there would be none of this. The House, however, has not the energy to enforce the right. If the gouldman from

Tennesse is right, then there is a question of publishment and degradation. You will not find me backward in the investigation.

Mr. GENTRY-The charges are not contro-

Mr. STROTHER-I rise to urge on the gentle-Mr. STROTHER-1 rise to tirge on the genile-man from Tennessee, and the gentleman from Gascra, to regard this matter as requiring grare investigation, and that they will make their point by a resolution in the House, and sot in Committee. I agree with them that the gentle man shall be heard. I know that injustice to him is not desired, yet this debate here will have its of fect. I hold it to be the duty of the gentlem in from Tennessee, when we get into the House, to move a reso-lution of inquiry.

Mr. GENTRY-I have got the Secretary's etter with me, but the facts I have stated are not con-

Mr. STROTHER-It will not take two days for Committee to make an investigation as to how far leads of Departments or of Bureaus are complicated in inproper conduct.

Mr. Brown, (Miss.)—I wish to say to the gen-

Mr. Didww, Alias. —I wish to say one government of the man from Tennessee, with the greatest possible respect, I cannot vote for his amendment. This thing seems to be a tempest in a teapot. These people guilty of impropriety are going out of office, and we will have a new order of things entirely. We will have men who will not be guilty of such impropriety. I think this is legislating in advance against a people who are known to be commended in thesefore a degree of imputation upon honest, and is, therefore, a degree of imputation upon them hardly necessary. The Galpins will all be out.

em hardly necessary. The Galpins will all be out here is no necessity for it. Mr. Joses (Tenn.)—Yes there is. [Laughter.] Mr. Tooms would ask who are coming in! Mr. Brows-The Democrats. [Renewed

Mr. Stanton (Ohio) mentioned another subect which should be looked to, namely that the Super-stendent of the Census, instead of giving his clerks that 0 per cent, allowed them, used it for the employment f additional clerks.

Mr. Florence said that while they were exsmining into cases around Washington, it would be wall enough to inquire why the Controller of the Treasury had refused payment of the extra per centage to cer-tain Mechanics and Watchmen, and Engravers in the

Mr. Gentry's amendment was adopted. The Indian appropriation bill was then laid side to be reported to the House. The bill to provide a compensation to such

persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the fressury, to receive and keep the public moneys under he act of August 1846, for the service required under that law, was discussed, and also laid aside to be re-

Mr. Moore (La.) asked and obtained leave to print a speech in defense of the sugar planters of that

The bill making appropriations for carrying the mails in ocean steamers and otherwise, was read, when the Committee rose and the House concurred in the amendments reported, and passed the bills above man-

On motion of Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) the House took up and passed the Senate resolution providing for straightening the Southern Boundary lines of the grounds of the Naval Hospital, New York.

Mr. Ollus reported the bill establishing Post

It was passed, together with a private bill. The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853. Mr. Coolky presented a remonstrance against

Mr. Monnok presented a memorial for an investigation by the State into the title of Trinity Church.

Mr. Monnor reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Lebanon Springs Railway Company to extend the road to Vermont.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill relative to the

ransportation of freight on Railways. It imposes dis-riminating tolls.

On the motion of Mr. McMurray the bill

nereasing the Stock of the Crystal Palace Company was read and passed.

Also the Crystal Palace Police bill. Mr. Jones introduced a bill relative to the

payment of sight drafts.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

The General Savings Bank Act. The General Savings Bank Act.

Mr. Oris moved to recommit with instruction so to amend, as to confine the operations of the bill in regard to Bank Directors to companies hereafter to be incorporated. The amendment was adopted by

The Senate then, in Committee, considered the bill to provide for the distribution of the works of standard authors in District School Libraries.

Mr. Congen defended the bill as a measure

which would result in good to the libraries, and in bene it to American authors. It was opposed by Mr. Van Scoonhoven and Mr. COOLEY, who said that the real effect of the bill was to convert the Office of the Secretary of State into a general book advertising station—and the expenses of transportation thrown on the towns. The Secretary of State was not put in his office because he knew more of the towns.

books than five thousand other men—he was elected because he was the candidate of the party. Pending the debate, the Senate adjourned.

The bill relative to the investigation into fires New York was considered in Committee, and pro-

The bill in regard to tolls on Maspeth-av. as ordered to a third reading. The bill for more fully preventing bribery at elections was taken up.

Mr. D. B. Taylon opposed the bill. It was Mr. D. B. Taylon opposed the bill. It was attempting too much. There were abundant laws on the subject of bribery. This bill was less a practical law than nattempt to legislate poverty into the hearts of villains. The wholesome provisions of the law were stready on the statute book. The only purpose of the bill, hidden in a multiplicity of useless provisions, seemed to be to make a charge of corruption against the City of New York. It makes the ordinary courtesies of life, even to the giving of a pen-knife, a penal offense. He did not believe an indictment could be made under the law if passed. It would only lumber the statute-book.

Mr. Clapp said he had no such sensitiveness in regard to the Common Council of his own city. (But

in regard to the Common Council of his own city, (B falo) as had the gentleman from New-York in regard taio) as had the gentleman from two Torion since is not at fault, the Common Council of New York are not quite as pure as they ought to be. The law could not be offensive to honest men. They could not be affected by it.

Mr. Forsyrh thought the provisions of the

ll were of too stringent a nature.

Mr. R. Smith said there was a bill before the

enate of a more comprehensive nature than the preside he moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Wood considered official crime to be the most dangerous of any that could be committed. He knew penaltice disproportioned to officers were likely to be inforced; but in this case the penalties were scarcely heavy enough for the enormity of the crime. Our citizens must be protected against the acceptance of bribes by the various officers of the Gov-

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR said the Senate bill would not only punish crime, but would abolish all sin in the

Mr. J. Rose said there was a manner for

Mr. J. Rose said there was a manner for making charges of corruption against every officer in the City of New York. The actual evils and abuses in the government of that city were of long standing, and no set of officers could be charged with gull in the matter. He would gissily see those wils averteed.

Mr. Shaw said the charge of bribery against the Common Council of New-York was false. No man dared to make the charge squinst any individual member of that body. There are errors of judgment in all legislative bodies, but he defied proof of any want of integrity in the officers of New-York. General charges had been made, which, if true, not only ought to consign the Common Council of New-York to the Penitentary, but the City listel. Prove any act of corruption, and he would go for punishing it. Errors of judgment have doubtless been committed, errors which he regretted, but these accusations which are so freely make are destitute of a particle of evidence to support that are destitute of a particle of evidence to support that me are destitute of a particle of evidence to support that are destitute of a particle of evidence to support that are destitute of a particle of evidence to support that me the bill was an outrop, and he hoped it would be scornfully defeated.

Mr. Woop had no desire to make any charge Mr. Wood had no desire to make any charge against the officers of the City of New York. But the people of the State are well convinced that the Common Council of that City are corrupt, and that it is the duty of the State to protect the people of that City against existing corruption. Even in New York large numbers of respectable men are entreating as to something to protect them from being plundered by their officials.

Mr. J. Rose moved that progress be reported the bill. Carried.

The bill regulating the appointment of Harbor Masters of the Fort of New York, was debated in Committee. Progress was reported—and the House

Finz .- At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 199 William-st, near Frankfort st, the first and second floors of which were occupied by Charles loerg, tailor, as a place of business and a residence : the upper stories by W. C. Beaco diet, for a sterectype foundry and printing office, and the basement as a lager bier saloon. The fire companles in the vicinity were on the spot promptly, and pre-vented the entire destruction of the building. Captain Brennan and Assistant Capt. Garret, of the Sixth, Capt. Ditchett of the Fourth, and Capt. Leonard of the Se ond Words, were on hand early, with plateons of mea-A member of No. 28 Hose Co. who was in the build ing holding the pipe, was precipitated downwards by the breaking of the stairs, and was somewhat injured. MR. LESTER AND THE VESPECCI PORTRAIT.

NEW York, Westerday, Feb. 21, 1834 A the Editor of The N. T. Descent Sin: I thought the Verpucci matter was laid to rest, but again it is brought up. Once more the mann tain has labored, and once more a mouse is brought forth. I hope Mr. Kellogg, the portrait painter, and Mr. Bayard Paylor

also, feel relieved I have already, in my communication to The Tribune a month ago, provol that Mr. Taylors accusations were false from beginning to end. I proved it by a letter in the hand-writing of Amerigo Vespuesi, which letter was shown to the Library Committee of Congress list before the Senate, seen by many districtioned men, printed in my "Life and Voyages of Americas Vespuetia", and made public through many journals. The authenticity of that letter, never has been easied in quastion by Vespued or anybody else. In that letter, so often printed, he gays:

"While I bug you to continue to give us your assistance, in making known to Congress our desires and hopes, will you have the kindness to secept an ancient portrait of our glorious ancestor, taken from life, and which is the only memorial of him that remains to ms unfortunate family."

If these words do not mean that Vespued prescuted that picture to me, personally, then I can discover no that Mr. Taylor's accusations were false from

at picture to me, personally, then I can discover

that picture to me, personally, then I can discover us use in dictionaries.

But Sig. Vespucci now says that he did not give me the picture, but only sent it to the United States Senate through me. I am afraid that I shall have to show that my cld friend has either a very short memory or a very clastic conscience. Among the original papers on this subject laid before the Senate, and on the same sheet, there are two certificates that will settle this whole matter. The first is dated

FLORENCE, 24th March, 1845.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have examined the portrait of Americas Vespucius; that it was painted by Christopher Allori, called Bromsine; and that it is the property of Sig. America Vespucius. I will be property of Sig. America Vespucius of Michael Bromsine; and that it is the property of Sig. America Vespucius of America Vespucius in the hand writing of America Vespucci, is this certificate, which I give in Italian, and

espucci, is this certificate, which I give in Italian, and

Vespuced, is this certificate, which I give in Italian, and then translate:

"Io qui sotto scritto, confesse che questo quadro che è di mia proprieta, lo done ali llimo Sig. Edourdo Lester.

(In English.) "I, here, the undersigned, confess that this picture, which is my personal property. I denate to the illustrious Sig. Edwards Lester."

I think, now, I have disposed of Vespucet. The original is in my possession, and any gentleman can see it by making the request. Having thus established the truth of my words and the honor of my actions as well as my right to the picture was mine. I never tried to dispose of it for my own advantage, and in my books, my letters, my conversations, and my acts, I have always acted with a single eye to the dispose of it for my own advantage, and in my books, my letters, my conversations, and my acts, I have always acted with a single eye to the dispose of in picture exclusively for the benefit of the Vespucci family. I deem only a few more words necessary. Yesterday my publishers, Cornish, Lamport & Co., brought out a new work of mine, entitled My Consulsur, in which I have

ture exclusively for the benefit of the Verpucci family. I deem only a few more words necessary. Yes exclain my publishers, Cornish, Lamport & Co., brought out a new work of mine, entitled My Consulastry, in which I have given a detailed account of this whole affair. I extract from it the following passage, vol. 1, page 208:

"To end this little history here: As soon as Congress assembled after my return, on our visit, in 1845, I went to Washington, taking with me the picture, the letter of the Grand Duke, and the letter of Amerigo Vespucci to myself. After consultation with the President, Mr. Clay, Mr. Celboun, Mr. Webster and others, I hung the portrait in the Congressional Library, and deposited there these papers and a considerable number of others concerning the matter, and a began my efforts in behalf of the Vespucci family.

The letter of Amerigo Vespucci will speak for itself. The portrait was presented to me as a personal and private sith. Such was the intention of the donor. But I did not choose to bold it in my possession and I offered it to to ourses as a treasure worth the possession and guardianship of the sation. With it, I presented the memorial of the family. For more than three months, I endeavored in Washington, to get a favorable hearing for the cause of the Vespucci family; and I requested that the picture might be purchased by the Nation for such a sum as should be deemed proper, and the acrille of such purchase be transmitted to the descendants of the great discoverer. The whole plan failed the descendants of the party from a lack of time, partly from a general insensibility to the subject, but chiefly owing to a prejudice that had been raised by the farmer application through America, Vespucci, the whole thing was postponed. Here I dismiss the subject for the present, by adding, that I made an unsuccessful effort to get the pottrait taken by the Boston Athenseurs, but left it in their custody for several sears, until my final return from Europe, in 1844. I then got the picture back, and

about people who live in glass houses, might not d about people who live in glass houses, might not do aim any particular harm.

Since my private affairs have thus been dragged before the public, much as I hate controversy, I very willingly lay the proofs before the jury of my countrymea. I will also inform the jury what I am going to do with this picture. Signor Vespucci was very anxious, for six or seven years, that I should sell it and give his the money. Failing in this, he now says that he wants me to return it to him, that he may give it to the Senate. I think I will save the gentleman the trouble. As soon as think I will save the gentleman the trouble. As soon as the new frame for it is done, I shall take it to Washington, and put it in the possession of the Senate, taking a receipt for the same, and being execut to preserve it as I have some of Signor Verpuce's receipts, in one of Herring's Salamandar Safes. And when this celebrated image of the great Discoverer is fairly off of my hands, I presume that the old saying, "good riddance to bad rubbage," will ring in my memory for some time to come.

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

We are glad to understand that Mr. Lester will deposit this portrait in the Library of the Senate. As that is the place where Sig. Vespucci desires to have it put, to take it there ought to settle the controversy, and render supererogatory all further question as to its

EUROPE.

The Italian Insurrection-British Politics.

Correspondence of The N. I. Iribuse.

London, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

The political terpor which, under the protection of nature's dullest fog, has for so long a time prevailed here, has been suddenly interrupted by the arrival of revolutionary news from Italy. Intelligence has been received by electric telegraph, that an insurrection took place at Milan on the 6th: that proclamations had been posted up, one by Mazzini, the other by Kossuth, exhorting the Hungarians in the Austrian army to join the revolutionists; that the insurrection had been at first suppressed, but had afterwards recommenced; that the Aus trians stationed in the arsenal had been massa ered, &c.: that the gates of Milan were shut up The French Government papers, it is true, com-municate two further dispatches, dated Berne the 8th, and Turin 9th, which report the definitive suppression of the outbreak on the 7th. But the non-arrival of any direct information at the English Foreign office for two days, is regarded as a favorable symptom by the friends of

Rumors are current in Paris, that great ex-citement prevailed at Pisa, Lucca and in other towns.

At Turin the ministry met in haste, in conse uence of a communication from the Austrian consul, in order to deliberate on the aspect of affairs in Lombardy. The day, on which the first information reached London, was the 9th of February, which day, curiously enough, is also the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849, of the decapitation of Charles I in 1649, and of the deposition of James II. in 1689. As regards the chances of the present in

surrection at Milan, there can be little hope of success, unless some of the Austrian regiments pass over to the revolutionary camp. Private letters from Turin, which I expect will shortly reach me, will probably enable me to furnish you a detailed account of the whole affair. Several statements as to the character of the ampesty lately granted by Louis Napoleon, have

Victor Frondes (a former officer) declares in the Nation, a Brussels paper, that he was sur-prised to see his name in the list of the amnesied, he having already amnestied himself, five months ago, by making his escape from Algiers. The Monitour announced at first, that 3,000 exiles were to be amnostied, and that only about | Lord Aberdeen.

been published on behalf of the French refu-

1 900 officers would remain under the ban of prescription. A few days later the same authorty stated, that 4.312 persons had been par-loued, so that Louis Napoleon actually organe 00 persons more than he had previously con-Paris and the Department of the Seine alone numbered about 4,000 exiles. Of these only 226 are included in the amnesty. The Department of the Herault counted 2,511 200 are amnestied. The Nievre furnished 1478 rictims among whom there were 1.100 fathers of families averaging three chil-dren each; 180 have been amnestied. In the Department of the Var 687 out of 2181 have been released. Among the 1,200 republicans trans-ported to Cavenue, only a few have been pardoned, and precisely such as have escape ready from that penal settlement. The number of persons transported to Algeria and now released. is large, but still in no proportion to the immense mass of people that have been carried over to Africa, which is said to amount to 12,000. The refugees now living in England, Belgium, Swit zerland and Spain, with very rare exceptions, are entirely excluded from the decree. On the other hand, the amnesty lists actually contain a large number of persons who have never quitted France, or who have long since been permitted to recuter it: nay, more, there are names which figure in the list several times. But the most monstrous fact is, that the list is swelled with the names of a large number of persons well known to have been slaughtered

uring the sanguinary "battues" of December. The new Parliamentary session commenced vesterday. As a worthy introduction to the future performances of the Millenarian Ministry, the following scene was produced in the House of Lords: The Earl of Derby asked the Earl of Aberdeen what measures the Government pro posed to submit to the consideration of Parlia-ment; upon which the latter replied that he had already, on a former occasion, explained his principles, a repetition of which would be incon-venient; and that any further statement, before the communication to be made in the House of Commons, would be premature. And now en-sued a most curious dialogue, in which the Earl of Derby spoke, and the Earl of Aberdeen only

bowed significantly:

The Earl of Derby—"He would sek the noble Lord what measures he intended to submit to their Lordships in the course of the Session?"

After a few seconds pause, no noble Lord having

The Earl of Derby-"Does silence mean no meas rest [A laugh.]
The Earl of Aberdeen-[Muttering some inaudible

words | The Earl of Derby—" May I be permitted to ask what measures will be introduced in this House?" No answer.
The question of adjournment being put by the Lord
Chancellor, their Lordships adjourned.
Passing from the House of Lords to "Her Ma-

jesty's liege Commons," we shall observe that the Earl of Aberdeen has expounded the programme of the Ministry much more strikingly by his silence than Lord John Russell by his long and grave speech last night. The short resumé of the latter was: "No Measures, but Men:" adjournment of all questions of Parliamentary importance for one year; and strict payment of the salaries of her Majesty's Minis-

ters during that time. Lord John Russell stat-ed the intention of the Government in nearly these words:

"With regard to the number of men to be voted for
the Army, the Navy, and Ordnance, there will be no
increase beyond the number voted before the Christmas
holidays. With regard to the amounts in the various
estimates, there will be found a considerable increase
upon the estimates of last year. A bill will be brought these words: holidays. With regard to the amounts in the various estimates, there will be found a considerable increase upon the estimates of last year. A built will be brought in to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clercy Reserves in Canada. The President of the Board of Trade will move for the introduction of a Pilotage built. The disabilities of her Majesty's Jewish subjects will be removed. Propositions will be made on the subject of Education. I am not prepared to say that I am about to introduce, on the part of her Majesty's Government, a very large plan on that subject. It will include educational measures for the poorer classes, and propositions with respect to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Transportation to Australia will cease. There will be made a proposal with respect to the system of secondary punishments. Innecitately after the Easter recess, or as soon as possible after that period, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose the financial statement for the year. The Lord Chancellor will state in a few days what are the measures he proposes to bring in for the improvement of the law.... It is the intention of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a few days, to move the appointment of a select Committee with regard to the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland. Ministers would endeavor to effect a renewal of the Imcome-Tax for the present year, without any observation or discussion whatever.

In reference to Parliamentary Reform, Lord John Russell declaraction in the way perhaps be taken into account to the consideration in the way perhaps be

John Russell declares that it may perhaps be taken into consideration in the next session. Accordingly, no Reform bill at present. Nay more, Johnny was at great pains to disclaim the idea of ever having promised to give a more liberal measure of representative reform than He was even indignant his bill of last session. He was even indignant that words to that effect should have been as-He never said nor meant any thing of the kind. Nor does he promise that his intended bill of next session will be as comprehensive as that of 1852. With respect to

prenensive as that of 1832. With respect to bribery and corruption, he said:

"I think it better to defer giving an opinion as to whether any further measures may be necessary to check bribery and corruption. I will only say that the subject is one of the highest importance."

It is impossible to describe the cool amazement with additional control of the cool amazement.

ment with which this speech of finality-John was received by the House of Commons. It ould be difficult to state, which was greater the perplexity of his friends, or the hilarity of his foes. All seemed to regard his speech as a complete refutation of Lucretius's doctrine, that "Nil de nihilo fit." Lord John at least made something out of nothing; a dry, long and very

tedious speech.

There were two subjects upon which Minis ters were supposed to mean to stand or fall-a new assessment of the Income Tax and a new Reform bill. Now as to the Income Tax it is proposed to continue it for a year in its present form. As to a reform bill, even of Whig di-mensions, it is declared that Ministers intend to introduce it only on the condition that they remain in office for a whole year. It is altogether the programme of the late Russell Administration, minus the Reform Bill. Even the financial statement is postponed till after the Easter recess, so that Ministers may be able, in any event to touch their quarterly pay.

The particular reform-propositions are near-ly all of them borrowed from Mr. D'Israeli's programme. Thus for instance, the law amendment, the abolition of transportation to Austra-lia, the Pilotage bill, the Committee on the Tenant-Right question, etc. The only points belonging properly to the present Ministry, are the proposed educational reform which Lord John assures us will be of no larger size than himself, and the removal of Baronet Lionel Rothschild's disabilities. It may be questioned whether the English people will be very con-tented with this extension of the suffrage to a Jewish usurer, who was notoriously one of the

accomplices of the Benapartist coup-d'état. This impudence of a Ministry, composed of two parties that were completely beaten at the late general elections, it would be difficult to explain, were it not for the circumstance that any new Reform bill would necessitate a dissolution of the present House of Commons, the hich stick to their dearly-bought majority of v seats, gained by narrow majorities.

Nothing is more delightful than the manner

in which The Times attempts to comfort its

"Next session is not quite so uncertain an epoch as to morrow; for to morrow depends not only on the will, but even on the life of the procrastinator, while if the world endures, next session will certainly arrive. Then put off to next session—the whole Parliamentary reform—give the Minstry a rest for one year?

I, for my part, am of opinion, that it is highly beneficial to the people, that no Reform bill is to be octroyed by Ministers, in the present dull state of the public mind, and "under the cold shadow of an aristocratic Coülition Cabinet."

It must not be forestran that Lord Aberdeen

It must not be forgotten that Lord Aberdeen was a member of the Tory Cabinet, which, in 1830, refused to agree to any measure of ro-form. National reforms must be won by N. a. tional agitation, and not by the grace of my

In conclusion let me martion that, at a special meeting of the General Committee of National Association for the Protection of Brit is Industry and Capital, held in the South Sea 14 Industry and Capital, held in the South San House, on Monday last, under the Presidency of the Duke of Richmond, this Society wisely KARL MACK resolved to dissolve itself.

TURKEY.

Condition of the Ottoman Empire-Affair of the Montenearius The Druges of Syria-Pachelik of Bagdad-Holy Piaces in Palestine-Steam Navigation of the Bosphorus-Dissolution of the Bank of Excha

Correspondence of The S. Y. Tribune.

Constantinopum, Friday, January 28, 1863.

During the reign of the present Sultan Abdno.M. jid the reforms and innovations commenced by ned until within a couple of years past. It would ap pear that these reforms commenced in the mind of Sultan Selim BL, who followed the fate of so many of his prodecessors, and was destroyed by the Jania It is no improbable that during several of the preceding reigns, the Sultans and higher officers of Empire bad been convinced of the impracticability which existed of either improving the condition of the Empire, or of carrying on its Government in constant conflict with its real unsters, the Janimaries. Any measure unpaintable to them, left no other choice in the hand of the Salman than the sacritise of his Grand Visir (first Minister) or of other of the dienitaries of the Gov-ernment. In Turkey, accepted of a Haister did not ag-nify what it now does, or what it featurely meant in other parts of Burope. Its meaning was literally the death of the unpopular Visir; and this for the parpose of saving the life at the Savanian. Man Grand Vision Empire, or of carrying on its Government in constant death of the ungepular Vizir; and this for the purpose of saving the life of the Soversign. Many Grand Vizirs met with this fato; and yet other individuals rushed of swing the included and yet other individuals rashed forward to fill up the vacancy, with death, as a cortainty, in prospective. Not satisfied with one sacrifice, or with its magnitude—the syrants of Twekey claimed the life of the Suiran, and this state of things continued until there remained no successor to the throne, and Sultan Mahmoud II., was the lace of his race. This isolated position was this Sulran's strongest point, and enabled him to commence the measures of reform, the necessity of which had long been apparent to his ill fated prodocesors, but which they could not carry into edect.

When it is recollected how many generations passed over before England, France and Germany became emancipated from the tyranny of their obsolet Socretiges, no surprise will be felt at the slow steps of Turkey, where education was so much loss advanced. There also civilization has at times stood still, if injeed, it did not retrograde. Turkey is now struggling through her "Middle Aga," and is, as yet, but hittle further ad-

eigas, no surprise will be selt at the slow steps of Turkey, where education was so much less advanced. There also civilization has at times stood still, it indeed, it did not retrograde. Turkey is now strugging through her "Madde Age," and is, as yet, but htitle further advanced than Europe was in the 13th century.

Suitan Mahmoud conducted his own reforma, and made gigantic steps. His own genius led the van, and hurried his people onward, without giving them time for receiving the conviction of the utility of the innovations which he, with absolute power, forced upon them. The success which these forcad, would go far toward showing that the strong hand of power is the best persuader of an ignorant people, destitute of the means of self-instruction. Like Peter the Great, his own convictions ufficed for a whole nation, and so long as his spirit hovered over its own work, it maintained its ground and never retroceded. When the present Saltan, Abdul Majid, accended the throne, he was quite young, and those of his subjects who assumed the direction of the Government, were men of the old cehool—men who have no conviction of the utility of the reforms of his father, and though from respect for those Powers of Europe on whose former support the future existence of the Empire depended, they did not venture to restore the old order of things, civilization received a check under their spathetic hands. Soon, however, there grew up another set of public functionaries who believed in the necessity of adhering to those salutary changes as the chief source of the future prosperity of the Empire. With the best and most caliptioned intentions, the past history, and treaty alliances of Turkey, appeared her chief obstacle to their advancement. During that period, when her warrike Sovereigns led the barbarous Janussaries to the concupent of the latter to preserve their subjects dwelling in Turkey from the lot of degradation and oppression under which their less fortunate co-religionist grous of the latter to preserve their subjec ample scope for the silent and more justicious tanors or Russia, who, by the aid of the Greek religion, is fast un-dermining the influence of Protestant England and Cath-olic France. The struggle must evenually come, and, if Turkey is not then in the enjoyment of the national integrity and independence desired for her by her friends, she must, naturally, fall a victim to her unnat-

if Turkey is not then in the enjoyment of the national integrity and independence desired for her by her friends, she must, naturally, fall a victim to her unnatural foes.

Among the different Christian people subjected in former days, to Ottoman rule, are the Montenegrins, whose small country, situated on the eastern side of the Adriatic Sea or Gulf, is surrounded by Austrian as well as Turkeh possessions. Among the elements of weakness in Turkey, is that of the numerous tribes of different nationalities and faiths. The two Dumbhan Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, are descendants of ancient Raman Colonies, and their inhabitants profess the Greek faith. Servia is also Greek, but of Sciavic origin; Bulgaria is of Greek faith, but of Tartar origin. The Bosnians are Sciavic, and the Albanians, though astrange mixture of creeds, are mostly of the Greek faith. The Montenegrins are all of this faith and of Sciavic origin, and, therefore, meet with support from the people of Serbia and from the Emperor of Russia, the official head of the Greek Church. It is a position assumed by each of these subjected Nationalities, that they will pay allegiance to the Ottoman Government, only so long as they are compelled to do so by active force; that they are not subject to the Sultan from choice, and that whenever they are able to regain their independence, they may do so. This seems so natural a right, that no one but the Forte appears disposed to contest it; and it is one which finds ready sympathy from most people, especially those of liberal ideas. Little is known, or at least has been written, on the subject of the history of the Montenegrins. It is not known precisely when they were reduced by the Turks, or what was their precedent condition. Their subjection has, at all times, set but uncomfortably on them, and at no period have they been positively at peace with the Porte. Their Calef, called the Vladisia or Bishop, has administered, heretofore, both temporal and spiritural authority over the little Community. He

and suppress all their past privileges. At this, the Montenegrins took alarm, and not only prepared to support their own position, but marched to meet and attack the approaching Turks. The Porte, originally, it is supposed to the Montenegrins, in the reggn of March. I, in A. D. 1375, and though this subjugation washut a precarious one, often disputed, now lost and near regained, by as brave a mountain people as ever drew a aword in the defense of their freedom. Their sumbers being so small, and their positionae peculiar, surrounded by other nations, of different blood, faith and tongue, with no port for succor or escape, the fast of war has generally been against them. Sp to 1882, they paid tribute to the Porte; but shout that time they made war on the Governor of the province of deodra, whom they killed and the Porte has since been unable to compel them to pay it. The new fears of the Montenegrins and their consequent sets of aggression, have roused the Porte to a new effort to subdue ther a. As already stated, Omer Pacha, a Creation retey de, and a man of much talent, and like all reacquery, more zealous for his assumed faith than a born trough day to the Porte. For this purpose large bodies of trough have been sent in the coulain's steamers to Salonton squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha, and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha, and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and and the pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and quies a strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Pacha and the pacha and the pacha and the strong squadron, commanded by A strong squadron, commanded by Ahmet Facha of the Navy —a man of ordinary appearance, as much Turbula taval officers are, —has been sent to enforce a basic of of the part of the Adriatic nearest Montenages.